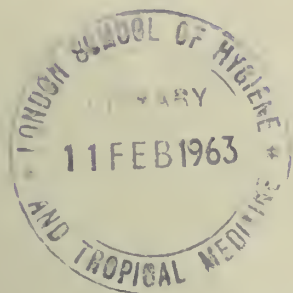


HC 4625

# BURGH OF PAISLEY



## REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961



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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND,

and THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BURGH OF PAISLEY.

During 1961 the routine work of the Health Department was carried out actively and a number of new developments were undertaken. I have made reference to these in the various sections of the Report. They include extension of the services for the Care of the Elderly and for the Prevention of Break-up of Families, the development of community Mental Health Services and a Mass Miniature Radiography X-ray Survey of industrial workers.

#### VITAL STATISTICS -

The population of the Burgh of Paisley, as estimated by the Registrar-General on 30th June, 1961, was 96,231. This was a *decrease* of 919 compared with 1960. The proportion of old persons continues to rise and now forms approximately 12% of the population of the Burgh.

The number of live births registered in 1961 was 2,072, giving a birth rate of 21.5 which compares favourably with that for Scotland. Illegitimate births totalled eighty-one or 3.9% of all live births. There were forty-two still births, giving a rate of twenty per 1,000 births which is a considerable improvement on 1960.

The infantile mortality rate was twenty-four per 1,000 live births, and the perinatal death rate was thirty-seven per 1,000 total births.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,217, which is equivalent to a death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of the population. Diseases of the heart formed the commonest cause of death but were closely challenged by cancer in all its forms. It is noteworthy that cancer of the lung is steadily increasing year by year.

#### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN -

The Child Welfare Centres throughout the Burgh had a busy year and attendances show an *increase* compared with 1960. Four thousand three hundred and nine children paid 19,131 visits to the Centres for advice by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors. In view of these increasing attendances it is encouraging therefore to record that two new Clinics are being constructed and will be in operation shortly.

The number of expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal Clinics was 1,495 and the total number of attendances was 8,556. Twenty-four of these cases were referred to the Ante-natal wards of Hospitals. The Post-natal Clinic was attended by only 345 mothers, which is disappointing considering the most valuable work carried out in that Clinic. This is a development of maternal care which must be actively pursued in the future.

The increased charges for Welfare Foods came into operation on 1st June, 1960, and caused a considerable fall in the demand for these Foods.

## DAY AND RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES

The three Day Nurseries provided 160 places for children under five years of age. The average daily attendance was 153 and the waiting list for places in the Nurseries totalled 305 at the end of the year.

One Residential Nursery provided twenty places and 105 children were admitted for varying periods, mainly due to domestic difficulty. When the Nursery was unable, for some reason, to accommodate the children, an extension of the Service was obtained in Crosslet Residential Nursery, Dumbarton.

One privately owned Day Nursery, catering for twelve children, was opened in the Burgh during 1961 under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Supervisory visits were paid to this Nursery to ensure that conditions were suitable, and to give advice and guidance to those in charge of the Nursery.

It seems clear that the Day and Residential Nursery Services meet a very real need and difficulty is arising with the rapidly growing waiting list for places in the Nurseries. If this list is to be reduced substantially, further Day Nursery provision will have to be made fairly soon. Furthermore, Nursery accommodation for mentally handicapped children will have to be provided under the provisions of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960.

The Scheme for the training of Nursery Nurses continues to be very popular and there is always a lengthy waiting list of candidates for admission to the Course. The Matrons of the Nurseries and the Medical Officers carry out exceptionally good work in assisting in the training of these Nurses.

## HEALTH VISITING

The influence of the modern Health Visitor now ranges over the whole field of Public Health and she plays a vital part in the chain of prevention and after-care organised by the Local Health Authority. In 1961, 38,104 visits were paid to homes to provide help in a variety of ways. At present it is difficult to assess the success of these visits, but there is no doubt that they do promote health and prevent disease.

All the Health Visitors have now completed a period of training in Mental Health at a Mental Hospital and are taking an active part in the Mental Health Service of the Burgh. The relationship between the Health Visitors of the Local Authority and the medical and lay workers of the Mental Hospitals is exceptionally good and it has been found in practice that they complement one another.

Discussion took place during the year on the possibility of Health Visitors co operating with General Practitioners and a scheme will soon be in operation whereby Health Visitors attend sessions at General Practitioners' surgeries. This should help to improve considerably the liaison between workers in the Local Authority Service and the General Practitioner Service.

The Trainee Health Visitor Scheme has now been in operation for two years and is working well. It has resulted in welcome additions to the staff.



## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY -

Eight hundred and thirty-one cases were attended on the district and 650 deliveries were carried out by Midwives. Gas and air analgesia was given during labour in 484 cases and Pethilorfan was given on 354 occasions.

As in previous years student midwives undertook a period of residence in Oakshaw Street Home and were trained on the district by qualified midwifery tutors. The majority of the students came from Thornhill Hospital, but a number came from the Simpson Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh.

## HOME NURSING -

Twelve nurses paid 29,017 visits to 783 patients. Three hundred and thirty-seven of these patients were under 65 years of age and 446 were over 65, but a large proportion of the total visits were paid to the elderly sick. The Home Nursing Service is doing splendid work, but is handicapped by the lack of a Superintendent. Repeated efforts have been made to get a suitable person but there appears to be very few Nurses interested nowadays in this type of administrative work.

## DOMESTIC HELP -

This Service continues to play an invaluable part in helping homes in times of difficulty or illness. Five hundred and thirteen households were given assistance during 1961 by 122 Home Helps. Forty-four per cent. of the new cases were elderly persons, the remainder being general illness cases or maternity cases. The amount of administrative work carried out by the Domestic Help Supervisor is considerable, involving as it does the day-to-day supervision of the Service and the constant need to operate the Service economically.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE -

Paisley was one of the pioneers in providing a Chiropody Service but the recent Government decision to allow Local Health Authorities to provide Chiropody means that competition for the available Chiropodists will have to be met, and that meantime expansion of our Service will be delayed. This is a pity because chiropody provides a real benefit to elderly persons, and would in addition be most useful to other classes such as pregnant women and younger children. During 1961 the Chiropody Service gave 9,538 treatments, 2,141 of these being given in the patients' homes.

## TUBERCULOSIS -

1961 was a somewhat disappointing year. Despite intensive effort by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified rose to seventy-one. There were nine notifications of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Eighteen deaths caused by, or in association with, tuberculosis occurred during the year.

One thousand eight hundred and seventeen school children were skin tested and 939 (51%) were found to be positive. These figures show the need for sustained efforts to contain the disease and will help to dispel the feelings of complacency which have

been noticeable in recent years with regard to this disease.

The industrial worker is especially susceptible to tuberculosis and in an attempt to ascertain the incidence of the disease in this group a Survey was carried out by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in co-operation with the Health Department. During a period of five weeks 12,374 persons were x-rayed. Nineteen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, and a considerable number of miscellaneous lung conditions were notified to General Practitioners.

The work involved in a Survey of this magnitude was amply justified and I wish to record my thanks to the Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, and to the Area Consultant Chest Physician for their most helpful and valuable co-operation during the Survey.

#### THE FUTURE OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

So many developments have taken place in the field of health in recent years that it is worth while to consider what may be the future pattern of the Local Health Authority Services. Certainly there must be changes because the distinction which formerly existed between curative and preventive medicine has almost ceased to exist. Measures designed to cure disease must be supported by measures designed to maintain health, and measures to restore health in Hospital must be supported by community Services when the patient is discharged from Hospital. Unfortunately a great deal of money is being poured out on the treatment of disease and very little on the prevention of illness. A fraction of the sum allocated to the Hospital and General Practitioners Services would pay large dividends if it were spent on Health Departments. It is surely better to prevent suffering, domestic upset or disability, than to try and cure these things once they have happened.

If these objectives are to be attained it would seem that the work of the Health and Welfare Departments must be more closely linked with the General Practitioner and Hospital Services than they have been hitherto. The Local Authority medical staff will have to share in an increasing measure their Out Patient Clinics with Hospital personnel and an example of this can be seen in the Clinics for the ascertainment of early defects in very young children held by the Local Authority. It would seem also that General Practitioners and Hospital Staff could participate to a much greater extent in the Local Authority's Ante natal and Post natal Clinics and the Health Visitors could be associated with General Practitioners in the work of their practices, and with the teaching of Mothercraft in the Maternity Hospitals.

Welfare staff have now an increasing interest in Mental Health and they will have to work in future as part of a team composed of Hospital, General Practitioners and Local Authority personnel to ensure that facilities are available to those in need of them. The development of Welfare Services for the physically handicapped makes clear once more the strong connection between Health and Welfare.

Local Health Authority Doctors and Health Visitors must necessarily abandon some of their routine work which is now no longer necessary and face up to the new tasks ahead. Geriatrics, Mental Health, Ascertainment of early defects, Prevention of family break-up: these are only a few of the problems which wait to be solved. Workers in the School Health Service must also change their attitude to routine school



medical examinations and consider how best they can co-operate with the facilities now provided by the National Health Service.

There must be a greater awareness of the family needs of a person entering Hospital and of his needs on discharge. Local Authority staff are in a position to do this working in close co-ordination with Hospital staff, General Practitioners and Voluntary Associations.

Many of these things have already been undertaken in Paisley but much remains to be done before there is a fully integrated Service with co-ordination in all its aspects.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Convener and Vice-Convener of the Health Committee who have given me such valuable assistance throughout 1961.

KENNEDY CAMPBELL,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department,  
20 Back Sneddon Street,  
PAISLEY, *October, 1962.*



## **STAFF**

(At 31st December 1961)

### **Medical Officer of Health**

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### **Depute Medical Officer of Health**

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### **Assistant Medical Officers**

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Sylvia J. Strachan, M.D., B.Sc.  
Margaret S.L. McCash, M.D., M.M.S.A.  
Evelyn Forbes, M.B., Ch.B.

### **Senior Health Visitor**

Miss M. Smith

### **Health Visitors**

Miss H. Callan,	Miss A. Macdonald,
Mrs. C. Van Dijk,	Miss A. Paterson,
Mrs. M. Fleming,	Mrs. A. Paterson,
Miss M. Hastings,	Miss A. Shaw,
Miss A. Kemp,	Mrs. B. Stewart,
Mrs. M. Leonard,	Miss I. Stuart,
Miss W. Murray,	Miss M. Watt,
Miss M. Ralston,	Miss M. Chisholm,
Miss P.A. Bliss,	Miss R. MacDougall.

### **Trainee Health Visitors**

Miss D. Arnott, Miss D. Morton.

### **School Nurses**

Mrs. M. Currie,	Mrs. R. Jackson,
Mrs. T. Devlin,	Miss M. Shields.

## Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

Miss Morag Campbell

### Midwives

Miss A. E. Aitken,	Miss I. McPhail,
Miss B. Dickson,	Miss E. Rodger,
Miss A. Eason,	Miss I.W. Stevenson,
Miss M L. Kerr,	Mrs. A. Wylie,
Miss M. McBain,	Miss S. Moir.

### District Nurses

Mrs. M. Craig,	Mrs. H. Eddie,
Mrs. M. Edgar,	Miss A. Purves,
Miss M. Ferguson,	Mrs. D. Ross,
Mrs. S. McKenzie,	Mrs. M. Stewart,
Mrs. J. McWattie,	Mrs. V. Watson,
Mrs. C. Brown,	Mrs. C. Galt.

### Dietitian

Miss B.L. McKenzie.

### Day Nurseries

Hugh Smiley,	Matron,	Miss M.C. Black.
Douglas Street,	Matron,	Miss N. Brown.
Castle Street.	Matron,	Miss M.M. Morrison.

### Chapel House Residential Nursery

Matron, Miss Jessie Cameron.

### Domestic Help Service

Supervisor, Mrs. A. Rusk.

## Chiropody Service

Mr. A. Irvine Adams,	Chiropodist.
Miss M. Alexander,	Chiropodist.
Mr. Wm. P. Beattie,	Chiropodist.
Mr. Wm. C. Danskin,	Chiropodist.
Mrs. M. Entwistle,	Chiropodist.

## Mental Health Officers

Mr. Robert Roxburgh.  
Mr. Stephen Miller.  
Mr. Eric Mair.

---

## Clerical Staff

Mr. G. Garrod, Chief Clerk.  
Miss N. Devlin, Administrative Clerkess.

Miss M. Forsyth,	Mrs. A. McMillan,
Miss I. Fraser,	Miss M. Tervit,
Miss W. Hunter,	Miss P. West,
Mrs. N. McCutcheon,	Miss E. Williams,
Miss V. McKelvie,	Mrs. M. Docherty,
Miss M. Fulton,	Miss J. Pigot,
Mrs. C. MacDonald,	Miss M. Campbell,
Mrs. S. Brown,	Mrs. H. Pearson.

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector**

Mr. John Innes, M.B.E.

## **Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector**

Mr. Robert Gardner.

## **Sanitary Inspectors**

Mr. J. Roxburgh,	Mr. H. Kennedy,
Mr. H. Waddell,	Mr. W. King,
Mr. J.C. Angus,	Miss K. Lorkin,
Mr. J. Auchinvole,	Mr. R. Munro,
Mr. J. Campbell,	Mr. W.B. Paton,
Mr. L. Hughes,	Mr. C. Souter.
Mr. R. Hutchison,	

## **Apprentice Sanitary Inspector**

Mr. A.N. MacLean

## **Housing Inspectors**

Mrs. E. Mitchell,	Miss F. Robertson,
Mrs. J. MacCorquodale,	Miss J.C. Williamson.

## **Clerical Staff**

Mrs. A.I. Taylor,	Miss E. Wylie,
Mr. J.N. Baird,	Mr. D. Morning.

## **Rodent Officer**

Mr. J. Melvin.

## **Public Conveniences Supervisor**

Mr. J. Vernal.

## **Technical Assistant - Smoke Control**

Mr. J. Armour.



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## VITAL STATISTICS

### POPULATION

The population of the Burgh as estimated by the Registrar General at 30th June, 1961, was 96,231 being a *decrease* of 919 from the mid-year estimate of 97,150 for 1960.

This estimated figure gives a population density of 15.2 per acre of the Burgh.

### BIRTHS

#### Live-Births -

The total number of live births during 1961, corrected for 'transfers' was 2,072 (1,036 males and 1,036 females) of which eighty-one or 3.9% were illegitimate births. This figure gives a birth rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 21.7 in 1960.

The following table shows the birth rate for Paisley, compared with that for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for the post-war years to 1961.

#### Live Births

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>		
	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	20.0	24.7	20.3
1947	22.5	22.6	22.0
1948	18.9	19.6	19.4
1949	18.5	18.5	18.5
1950	17.4	17.8	17.9
1951	17.1	17.8	17.7
1952	17.0	18.4	17.7
1953	17.5	18.6	17.8
1954	17.7	18.9	18.0
1955	18.7	19.2	18.0
1956	19.5	19.8	18.5
1957	19.7	20.3	19.0
1958	21.1	20.9	19.2
1959	20.0	20.3	19.1
1960	21.7	20.6	19.4
1961	21.5	21.0	19.5

The natural increase for the years, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was 855 compared with 982 in 1960.

#### Still Births -

The number of still-births after correction for 'transfer' was forty-two, giving a rate of 20 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 24 in 1960.

The following table shows the still birth rate for Paisley, compared with that for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for the post-war years to 1961.

### Still Births

Rate per 1,000 of all births

<u>Year</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	32	35	32
1947	37	30	31
1948	32	30	29
1949	28	28	27
1950	33	28	27
1951	31	27	27
1952	28	28	26
1953	22	27	25
1954	26	26	25
1955	30	25	25
1956	28	24	24
1957	25	23	24
1958	24	25	23
1959	26	21	22
1960	24	22	22
1961	20	22	21

<u>Year</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>	<u>Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>	<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>	<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>	
1960	22.2	24	14	(a) 38.8	(b) 38.8
1961	24	20	18	37.6	38.6

Neo-natal mortality refers to deaths under 1 month.

(a) = Still-births plus deaths in first week of life.

(b) = Still-births plus deaths under 1 month (28 days).

### DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR - 52

#### CAUSES OF DEATH -

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	25	
						(5 Congenital heart disease (2 Myelomeningocele and hydrocephalus (1 Spina Bifida and hydrocephalus
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...	12		(1 Anencephaly and meningocele (1 Ruptured meningocele (1 Oesophageal atresia (1 Diaphragmatic hernia
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	5		
Inhalation of meconium and pneumonia	...	...	...	2		
Birth trauma	...	...	...	1		
(Intra cranial haemorrhage)	...	...	...	1		
Asphyxia from smothering	...	...	...	1		
Gastro Enteritis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1		
Hypothermia	...	...	...	1		
Inhalation of vomited fluid and neo-natal enfeeblement	...	...	...	1		
Gongenital Debility (without immaturity)	...	...	...	1		
Letterer Sieve Disease	...	...	...	1		
Lack of attention at Birth	...	...	...	1		

MARRIAGES

During 1961 there were 793 marriages within the Burgh. This is equivalent to a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of population.

For comparative purposes the following table is submitted -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>
1946	876	9.6
1947	942	9.8
1948	927	9.6
1949	841	8.7
1950	817	8.4
1951	887	9.5
1952	807	8.5
1953	821	8.6
1954	871	9.2
1955	847	8.9
1956	838	8.7
1957	825	8.6
1958	792	8.2
1959	766	7.9
1960	751	7.7
1961	793	8.2

DEATHSGeneral -

There were 1,217 deaths (627 males and 590 females) from all causes during 1961 compared with 1,126 deaths (575 males and 551 females) in 1960. The death rate for 1961 was 12.6 per 1,000 of population. The death rate in 1961 for the Large Burghs was 11.8 and for Scotland 12.3.

The total number of deaths and the death rate for Paisley, and a comparison with the rate for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for each of the years 1946 to 1961 are given in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	
			<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
			<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	1,175	12.9	13.4	13.1
1947	1,235	12.8	13.2	12.9
1948	1,161	12.1	12.0	11.8
1949	1,158	12.0	12.5	12.3
1950	1,175	12.1	12.5	12.4
1951	1,195	12.7	13.0	12.9
1952	1,127	11.9	11.5	12.0
1953	1,022	10.8	11.0	11.5
1954	1,069	11.3	11.8	12.0
1955	1,090	11.5	12.4	12.0
1956	1,160	12.1	11.5	12.0
1957	1,163	12.1	11.3	11.9
1958	1,187	12.3	11.3	12.0
1959	1,185	12.2	11.5	12.1
1960	1,126	11.6	11.2	11.9
1961	1,217	12.6	11.8	12.3

An analysis of the deaths during 1961 showing causes and age distribution is contained in Tables 2 and 3 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

### Infant Mortality

During 1961, there were fifty deaths among children under 1 year of age as compared with forty-seven deaths in 1960. The infant mortality rate for the year was 24 per 1,000 live births and compares with the rate of 26 for Scotland, as a whole and 25 for the Large Burghs during the same period.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>		
		<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1955	67	37.7	33.0	30.3
1956	59	31.6	30.1	28.6
1957	55	29.1	30.3	28.5
1958	60	29.4	29.0	27.7
1959	74	38.2	28.7	28.3
1960	47	22.2	27.5	26.3
1961	50	24.0	25.0	26.0



## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### GENERAL

During 1961, 2,970 cases of infectious disease came to the notice of the Public Health Department. This was an *increase* of 919 on the 1960 figure of 2,051.

Such cases become known through statutory notification by general medical practitioners and hospital medical officers and by information supplied by schools and health visitors.

The statutory notifiable diseases are -

Anthrax	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis
Cholera	Puerperal Fever
Continued Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Encephalitis Lethargica	Tuberculosis
Erysipelas	Typhus
Jaundice, Acute Infective	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Paratyphoid Fever
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Plague	(Notifiable from 1st August, 1956)
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	

It must be emphasised that, despite the changes which have taken place in the vast field of infectious diseases, there still remains the great need for early ascertainment and the initiation of preventive action in those cases which do occur and that the statutory obligation to notify 'forthwith on becoming aware' is as necessary to-day as ever it has been.

### SPECIFIC DISEASES

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Six cases of this disease were notified in 1961 compared with five cases in 1960. There were no deaths.

#### DIPHTHERIA

For the eighth calendar year in succession no cases of this disease were confirmed within the Burgh. The trend of this disease is fully analysed in another Section of this Report which deals with 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

#### DYSENTERY

In 1961 there were 114 notifications of this disease, as compared with 102 notifications during 1960. There were no deaths.

#### ERYSIPELAS

There were two notifications of this disease during the year compared with eight in 1960. There were no deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM -

Seventeen cases of ophthalmia were notified in 1961 compared with twelve cases in 1960. Eleven cases were domiciliary cases in the Burgh of Paisley. Six cases were notified from Ross Hospital (four resident in Glasgow and two in Renfrew County). There were no notifications of blindness due to this condition.

PNEUMONIA - ACUTE PRIMARY -

During the year 246 cases of this disease were notified as against 283 cases notified in 1960. There were forty-three deaths during the year as against fifty-one deaths in 1960.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA -

There were no cases of puerperal fever but five cases of puerperal pyrexia in 1961. These five cases occurred in Ross Hospital. There was one case of puerperal fever in Thornhill Hospital, whose place of residence was in Paisley.

POLIOMYELITIS -

During the year there were no cases of poliomyelitis. The subject of vaccination against poliomyelitis is reported in the section 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

SCARLET FEVER -

Sixty-five cases were notified during the year compared with sixty notifications in 1960. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS -

Seventy-one cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and confirmed during 1961, compared with forty-eight cases in 1960. There were eighteen deaths during the year compared with sixteen deaths the previous year.

There were nine notifications, as compared with two in 1960 of the non-respiratory type of the disease. There were no deaths.

The incidence of this disease is fully analysed in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report and the subject of Tuberculosis is commented upon more fully in the subsequent return which deals with 'Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care'.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER -

Three cases of enteric fever were notified during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH -

During 1961, sixty-four cases were notified as against 118 cases notified in 1960. There were no deaths.

FOOD POISONING -

During 1961, twenty-two cases of food poisoning were notified as against ninety-three notifications in 1960.

VENEREAL DISEASES -

The investigation and treatment of these diseases is carried out at the Special Treatment Centre, Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe. Their incidence during 1961 can be gauged from an analysis of the new cases coming to the Centre during the year and this is done in Table 9 of the Statistical Appendix.

The trend of the various venereal diseases is shown in the following figures -

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Venereal Infections	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1938	27	12	101	29	30	1
1946	37	25	78	24	41	-
1956	4	1	26	6	23	3
1957	4	3	23	3	21	3
1958	1	1	31	2	23	5
1959	6	4	17	2	21	-
1960	6	3	27	5	16	4
1961	3	3	13	2	28	6

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Under 1 Year		1 - 4 Years		5 - 14 Years		15 - 24 Years		25 - 34 Years		35 - 44 Years		45 - 64 Years		65 Years and over		TOTAL		1961	
	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	60	61	Inc.	Dec.
<b>NOTIFIABLE -</b>																				
Anthrax . . . . .	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cholera . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Continued Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery . . . . .	4	7	33	38	11	17	11	14	12	8	5	8	9	9	2	12	102	114	12	-
Encephalitis Lethargica . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	3	-	1	2	-	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6
Jaundice - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infective . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	17
Leprosy . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria . . . . .	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	5	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Influenzal . . . . .	63	49	33	40	-	24	19	9	14	9	10	18	57	56	63	43	283	246	-	37
Acute Primary . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	12
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	-	-	27	11	-	33	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	65	5	-
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	10	8	4	13	21	26	7	11	48	71	23	-
Respiratory . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	9	7	-
Non-Respiratory . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid A . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
Typhus . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	18	6	12	7	88	50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	64	-	54
Gastro-enteritis . . . . .	33	34	15	9	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	9	8	1	2	55	53	-	2
Food Poisoning . . . . .	-	1	3	3	77	4	1	6	1	-	5	1	1	5	1	1	93	22	-	71
Enteritis . . . . .	2	3	6	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	9	-	6
Staphylococcal Aureus . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Infection . . . . .	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	7
Lymphocytic Meningitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<b>NON-NOTIFIABLE -</b>																				
Chickenpox . . . . .	-	-	21	3	617	288	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	292	-	346
Measles . . . . .	-	3	39	15	15	676	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	720	705	-
Mumps . . . . .	-	2	25	12	498	705	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	721	196	-
Pneumonia (other than above) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella . . . . .	2	-	2	4	14	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-
Total	146	126	178	177	1411	2362	60	49	48	34	30	45	101	108	77	69	2051	2970	1484	565

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS -

During 1961 the Local Health Authority continued to provide Clinic facilities at several centres throughout the Burgh, as follows -

	<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>
	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Sessions</u>
Russell Institute, Causeyside Street	6	1
St. Ninian's Church, Ferguslie ...	1	-
Mossvale Church, Greenock Road ...	1	-
Blackland House, Glenburn ...	1	-
Barscube Clinic, Hunterhill ...	1	-
Foxbar Clinic, Foxbar ...	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In all, these ante-natal clinics were attended by 1,495 expectant mothers and the total number of attendances made by them was 8,556. The number of post-natal mothers who attended for check-up following confinement was 170.

Fuller statistics relating to these Clinics are contained in Tables 10 and 11 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

### CHILD WELFARE CLINICS -

During the year Child Welfare Clinics were conducted from the following Centres -

	<u>Sessions</u>
Russell Institute ... ..	5
St. Ninian's Church .. ..	2
Mossvale Church ... ..	1
Blackland House ... ..	9
Barscube Clinic ... ..	9
Foxbar Clinic ... ..	2
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>
	<hr/>

A total of 4,309 children attended these Clinics during the year, and the total number of attendances was 19,131.

A further development of child care was started in 1960 by the routine testing



of children aged 6 weeks by the Health Visitors, to detect urinary phenylketonuria which can lead to mental deficiency. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven tests have been done but no positive results have yet emerged. The usual incidence of this urinary abnormality is 1 in 1,000.

The statistics relative to Child Welfare Clinics for 1961 are given in Table 12 of the Statistical Appendix.

#### DAY NURSERIES -

During 1961 the Town Council continued to provide 160 places in Day Nurseries for children under 5 years of age.

There were 162 admissions and 125 children ceased to attend. These admissions and dismissals were as follows -

	<u>Admissions</u>				<u>Dismissals</u>			
	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Castle Street,	19	26	18	63	8	17	27	52
Hugh Smiley,	22	17	18	57	13	6	24	43
Douglas Street,	18	19	5	42	-	5	25	30

The incidence of Infectious Diseases was as follows -

	<u>Mumps</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Rubella</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Chicken-pox</u>
Castle Street,	16	-	2	12	4	1	37	-
Hugh Smiley,	7	-	-	-	6	-	15	31
Douglas Street,	15	3	-	-	-	-	19	-
	<u>38</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>31</u>

Further statistics relating to the Day Nurseries are given in Table 14.

	<u>Admissions</u>				<u>Dismissals</u>			
	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crosslet House, Dumbarton,	11	4	10	25	8	4	8	20



CHAPEL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

During 1961, 105 children (20 under 1 year; 64 aged 1-3 years; 20 aged 3-5 years and 1 over 5 years) were admitted to the Nursery and 105 were dismissed.

The reasons for these 105 children being admitted were as follows -

1. Mother going into Hospital -	(a) Confinement ...	32
	(b) Surgical Operation ..	17
	(c) Sanatorium Treatment ...	4
	(d) Mental Illness ...	7
	(e) Medical Treatment ...	10
2. Mother requiring holiday and rest ...		2
3. Child deserted ...		15
4. Transfer from Hospital ...		15
5. Transferred from Day Nursery ...		1
6. Miscellaneous ...		2

An analysis of the 105 children dismissed from the Nursery during 1961 shows that the average length of stay per child was 4-5 weeks. Details of length of stay are as follows -

Under 1 week ...	28	9-10 weeks ...	-
1-2 weeks . ...	15	10-11 weeks ...	2
2-3 weeks . ...	12	11-12 weeks ...	2
3-4 weeks . ...	18	12-13 weeks ...	2
4-5 weeks . ...	6	13-14 weeks ...	-
5-6 weeks . ...	2	14-15 weeks ...	-
6-7 weeks . ...	1	15-16 weeks ...	-
7-8 weeks . ...	5	Over 16 weeks ...	11
8-9 weeks . ...	1		

NURSERY SERVICE, 1961

	Approved for Training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on Register at end of year		Average Daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		Years		Years		Years		Years	
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Chapel House Residential Nursery ...	Yes	10	10	4	5	-	11	-	-
Castle Street Day Nursery ...	Yes	15	45	15	48	12	43	54	95
Hugh Smiley Day Nursery ...	Yes	20	30	20	33	20	28	30	58
Douglas Street Day Nursery ..	Yes	20	30	18	39	14	36	30	38

ANCILLARY SERVICES

The Town Council continued during 1961 to provide certain Specialised Services in conjunction with its ante-natal, post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

There was one Dental Clinic a week at which examinations and conservative treatment were carried out by dentists employed by Renfrew County Education Committee in their School Dental Service.

In all 174 persons, 169 adults and five children were examined and of these two adults and five children were treated by the dental officers. Under the Scheme introduced in 1953 to provide a service for expectant and nursing mothers forty-eight expectant and 210 nursing mothers were provided with dentures free of charge by general practitioner dentists. This was the eighth full year the Scheme was in operation and the number of cases dealt with has increased each year.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinic has continued in operation every weekday and apart from dealing with children from the Child Welfare Clinics has also dealt with cases referred by Tuberculosis Physicians and the School Medical Officers.

The details of the work undertaken at these Special Clinics is given in Table 13 of the Statistical Appendix.

In addition to these Specialised Clinics the Local Health Authority continued to implement their scheme for the care of mothers and young children by supplying maternity outfits free of charge to all expectant mothers who were confined in their own homes and layettes for necessitous and exceptional cases. During 1961, 784 maternity outfits and nine layettes were supplied.

WELFARE FOODS

This was the seventh full calendar year during which the Local Health Authority was responsible for the distribution of welfare foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamins A and D Tablets). The Distribution Centre is at 11 Maxwell Street.

The Paisley Centre is a busy one and the turnover of Welfare Foods considerable. On an average the following quantities of food are distributed each week -

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	758 tins	(923)*
Orange Juice	...	...	...	538 bottles	(952)*
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	98 bottles	(133)*
Vitamins A and D Tablets	..	...	...	45 packets	(73)*

(\*Last year's weekly average).

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The Midwifery Service continues to carry out excellent work in the Burgh and fortunately sufficient staff has been recruited to meet the obligations placed upon it.

The district work is increasing and the practice in Maternity Hospitals of allowing patients to go home shortly after delivery throws an additional burden on the midwives who have to look after these patients when discharged from hospital. It seems clear that additional maternity beds are urgently needed in the Burgh of Paisley to meet the growing demand for institutional delivery, and the best way of providing these would be by building a new Maternity Hospital in Paisley.

The Co-ordinating Committee on Maternity Services in Renfrewshire of the Local Executive Council continued to meet at intervals during 1961 and a final Report on its deliberations will be issued shortly. It is hoped that the recommendations contained within the Report should prove of value to all the Local Health Authorities concerned and to the General Practitioners and Hospitals providing Maternity Services.

Most of the work of renovation at Oakshaw Home has now been carried out and the Scottish Midwives Board commented very favourably on the accommodation now provided. They were also impressed by the arrangement whereby pupil midwives attended cases and then followed up the cases which they delivered on the district.

## HEALTH VISITING

The work of the Health Visiting staff increased considerably during 1961 and present indications are that it will continue to increase as time goes on. The staff are engaged in a large variety of duties which serve the community at every age group. They are concerned in -

- The Care of Mothers and young Children.
- Tuberculosis prevention and control.
- The supervision and care of the Elderly.
- The care of the mentally disordered.
- Accident prevention.
- Health Education.
- Prevention of Family break-up.
- Special investigations in co-operation with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals.

This summary gives only a brief outline of the many facets of the Health Visitors duties. It also illustrates the importance of her work to the community at large. While the work of the Health Visitor has greatly increased it nevertheless adds interest to her work and she must be prepared in the future to become a specialist in many fields which have not hitherto been regarded as of importance to her.

It is not so long ago since the general impression was that the Health Visitor's work was contracting and losing importance. New legislation and the expanding duties of Health Departments have shown this to be false, and the position has now been reached where only shortage of numbers prevents the Health Visitor's efforts being directed in a variety of new ways.

The future of the Health Visitor is indeed bright, but the Health Visitor in turn must be prepared to be adaptable and to discard techniques and approaches which are now out of date.

## HOME NURSING

The great majority of the cases dealt with during the year were referred to the Service by general medical practitioners, and the variety of cases coming under care are broadly classified in the following table.

Diseases	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years and over	65 Years and under	Con- vale- scence	Trans- fer to Hos- pital	Died	Contin- uing at 31st Decr. 1961
Abdominal ...	12	22	34	219	735	954	18	16	21	5	3	5
Accidents ...	2	2	4	52	18	70	-	4	2	-	2	-
Amputations ..	1	1	2	27	51	78	2	-	1	-	-	1
Cancer ...	24	35	59	470	1,262	1,732	32	27	8	16	29	6
Cardiac ...	22	41	63	373	1,374	1,747	17	46	8	13	26	16
Cerebral Haemorrhage .	25	80	105	878	2,701	3,579	19	86	23	24	37	21
Diabetes ...	1	43	44	33	8,791	8,824	17	27	10	5	1	28
Gynaecological	-	4	4	-	34	34	2	2	1	2	1	-
Nervous ...	2	8	10	106	530	636	8	2	1	2	-	7
Respiratory ..	36	31	67	446	269	715	54	13	57	7	-	3
Rheumatism ...	4	13	17	146	826	972	3	14	3	4	1	9
Operations - Tonsils and Adenoids ...	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Senile Decay .	22	56	78	915	1,670	2,585	-	78	17	17	24	20
Other Conditions ..	89	206	295	1,728	5,361	7,089	164	131	189	31	9	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>5,393</i>	<i>23,624</i>	<i>29,017</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>182</i>



Number and Type of Injection given by Home Nurses

	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years	65 Years and over	Con- vale- scence	Trans- fer to Hos- pital	Died	Contin- uing at 31st Decr. 1961
Penicillin .	36	33	69	256	262	518	56	13	64	5	-	-
Mersalyl ...	6	20	26	48	1,067	1,115	13	13	7	2	4	13
Streptomycin	4	7	11	247	350	597	11	-	5	2	-	4
Imferon ...	1	27	28	14	647	661	13	15	19	3	1	5
Anahaemin ...	1	-	1	107	-	107	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cytamen ...	6	54	60	174	1,567	1,741	16	44	17	6	3	34
Autogen B ...	-	1	1	-	56	56	-	1	-	-	-	1
Insulin ...	1	43	44	33	8,791	8,824	17	27	10	5	1	28
Durabolin ...	-	1	1	-	64	64	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cortisone ...	-	1	1	-	157	157	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morphine Sulphate ...	1	-	1	10	-	10	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>12,961</i>	<i>13,850</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>88</i>

Further details of the Service are given in Table 19 of the Statistical Appendix.



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Five hundred and thirteen cases were cared for by the Domestic Help Service throughout the year. Three hundred and seventy-eight of these were new cases.

One hundred and twenty-two Home Helps were employed, under the direction of a Supervisor.

The figures showing this work are contained in Table 20 of the Statistical Appendix to this Report.

Briefly the figures illustrate the following points

1. That, on an average 137 cases were cared for each month throughout the year - seven cases receiving full time help. 130 receiving part time help.
2. That of the 126 new full-time cases in the year, nineteen or 15% paid the full cost of the service and of the 252 new part-time cases, twelve or 4.76% paid the full cost of the service to them. The other cases paid for the service according to the assessment made on their income.

The various categories undertaken during 1961 are shown below

	<u>Full-time help</u>	<u>Part-time help</u>	<u>Percentage of all new cases</u>
Aged ... ..	8.0%	92.0%	44.7
General Illness ...	27.0%	73.0%	22.5
Tuberculosis ...	--	100.0%	0.8
Maternity .. ...	74.0%	26.0%	32.0

### Average No. of Home Helps employed per month

Whole-time ...	46
Part-time ...	<u>74</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u><u>120</u></u>

The Domestic Help Service has become a most important and valuable part of Paisley's Health Service. The future expansion of the Service will be related to the development of the Geriatric and Mental Health Services, and this expansion promises to be rapid in future years.

## PREVENTION OF BREAK UP OF FAMILIES

During 1961 the Health Visitors carrying out this work of rehabilitation visited a considerable number of families. They found that debt is still a major problem and that inability to budget leads to friction on money matters in many homes. Hire purchase and large bills at food shops add commitments which can be crippling when goods are acquired in excess of money available for payment. Rates, rent, gas and electricity arrears are prevalent and it was found that a number of eviction notices had been served on families.

Wherever possible agreements were made to pay off arrears in small amounts and supervision of these payments was carried out until the debt was cleared. In many instances once the debt was cleared the family was able to stay out of further trouble. There were, however, quite a number of families who seemed unable to budget successfully for themselves, and they may well become permanent problems for the Health Department.

Difficulty was encountered sometimes when it was found that one parent had developed interests and associations outside the home and every effort was made to rectify this and bring home to the parent their responsibility to their home and children.

The facilities of the Day and Residential Nurseries was used to an increasing extent in helping families to gain a breathing space from their problems and many requests were made by local Welfare Agencies to have children admitted to these Nurseries.

Useful liaison was made with the Family Case Worker and the Mental Hospital Service when families were found to have a mental health problem. The Co-ordinating Committee played a useful part in making known to the members of the Committee the extent to which the Local Health Authority could assist in prevention of family break up.

The type of work which the Health Visitor is doing in the prevention of family break-up is truly preventive, and although very few actual results can be seen from it the amount of money saved by their efforts must be very considerable.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX -

During 1961, 1,380 vaccinations (922 primary and 458 re-vaccinations) were notified as having been carried out within the Burgh. In this number were 649 infant vaccinations giving a percentage of 31.32 of infants vaccinated.

There is no doubt that the present vaccination figures must be improved. Smallpox is not the serious problem it once was in this country or still is in certain Asiatic and African areas, but that it can be imported into this country and give rise to much alarm and serious illness is well known. Each year with the greater ease and speed of air travel this aspect of the problem becomes more and more real.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The trend of the incidence of this disease since 1941, when immunisation was started on a large scale, needs little comment. Suffice to say that there have been no deaths among immunised children since the inception of the Scheme and no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Burgh for eight years.

Although it has never been held that diphtheria immunisation will guarantee complete freedom from the disease, it has been substantiated that it gives greater protection from the severe forms of the disease and the disabilities and deaths resulting therefrom.

It is imperative therefore that every opportunity is taken to have this valuable procedure carried out on all children, for as long as an appreciable number of children remain unimmunised deaths will occur among them, and, what is just as important, disablement will result from attacks of the disease which, while severe, do not result in death.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

During 1961 the Town Council continued to make Pertussis Vaccine available at Child Welfare Clinics and during the year the numbers given the prophylactic were as follows -

Pertussis Vaccine alone	...	...	-
Combined Pertussis and Diphtheria Prophylactic	...	...	109
Diphtheria and Pertussis Boosting Immunisations	..	..	24
Diphtheria Vaccine alone	...	...	477
Diphtheria Boosting Immunisations	..	...	2,109
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	...	...	1,572
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Boosting Immunisations	..	...	88

Details of Vaccinations and Immunisations carried out during 1961 are contained in Tables 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the Statistical Appendix.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following are the details of vaccination carried out during 1961.

Number given one injection before 31st December 1961	...	483
Number given two injections before 31st December 1961	..	2,595
Number given three injections before 31st December 1961		3,078
Number given four injections before 31st December 1961	.	5,652

## TUBERCULOSIS

The x-ray Survey of Workers in industry commenced on 27th November, 1961, and ended on 15th January, 1962, with a short break during the Christmas and New Year holiday period. At first several x-ray units were used but the number was reduced as the Survey neared completion.

The purpose of the Survey was to x-ray every worker in the larger industrial undertakings in Paisley and a large measure of success was obtained as the response was very good. Twelve thousand three hundred and seventy four persons were x-rayed; of these 534 persons were recalled for a large film examination. A final total of 343 persons were found to have a significant abnormality and these included eleven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and a further eight cases who were put on prophylactic treatment as a precaution. The recorded incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (2.9 per thousand) is consistent with the findings of other areas. It was found more frequently in males than in females, the rate for males (3.8 per thousand) being twice that for females (1.8 per thousand).

A proportion of the other lung conditions found would be known both to the persons concerned and to the family doctors, but many would not, and there can be no doubt of the very great value of the Survey in the discovery of chest lesions.

Table A shows the initial results as they were received from the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

The cases finally referred to the Renfrewshire Chest Clinic were as follows -

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	11	
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	54	(8 cases of ambulant chemotherapy)
Neoplasm of lung ... ..	3	
Cyst ... ..	1	
Bronchiectasis ... ..	4	
Retrosternal Thyroid ... ..	1	
Post-pneumonic ... ..	11	
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	4	
Bronchitis ..	8	
Pulmonary Fibrosis .	12	
Pneumoconiosis ... ..	6	
Hilar Adenitis ... ..	1	
Bone Abnormalities .	2	
Heart Conditions ... ..	2	
Pleural Thickening .	11	
Bronchial Catarrh ..	5	
<i>Total</i>	<u>136</u>	

During 1961 the Town Council continued their work under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 for the care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and to carry out certain preventive measures aimed against this disease.

Substantial help has been given to persons suffering from Tuberculosis by providing beds and bedding and by granting a supply of milk when it has been certified by the Tuberculosis Physician that it is necessary in the proper treatment of the



case. During the year thirty five cases were granted bed and bedding and 146 received milk supplies.

The following table illustrates the trends in the incidence of and the mortality from the disease during the war years and the post-war years to 31st December, 1961.

Year	Notifications			Deaths			
	Number of Cases		New Cases of Respiratory Disease per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory deaths	Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis
1938	92	36	1.00	49	10	0.54	0.65
Yearly Average 1939 to 1945 (incl.)	134	54	1.50	70	26	0.78	1.08
1946	166	35	1.82	80	12	0.88	1.01
1947	162	41	1.68	97	22	1.01	1.24
1948	174	40	1.80	95	16	0.99	1.15
1949	196	22	2.03	67	8	0.70	0.78
1950	203	20	2.09	67	8	0.69	0.77
1951	194	18	2.06	49	8	0.52	0.61
1952	132	24	1.40	46	3	0.49	0.52
1953	129	17	1.30	30	6	0.31	0.38
1954	119	17	1.20	23	2	0.24	0.26
1955	114	20	1.20	19	1	0.20	0.21
1956	97	10	1.01	29	1	0.30	0.31
1957	107	6	1.10	23	1	0.24	0.25
1958	137	5	1.40	15	-	0.16	0.16
1959	38	5	0.40	16	1	0.17	0.18
1960	48	2	0.49	16	-	0.16	0.16
1961	71	9	0.73	18	-	0.19	0.19

In 1961 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified numbered seventy-one (0.73 per 1,000) as against forty-eight (0.49 per 1,000) in 1960. The peak year was 1950 with 203 (2.09 per 1,000) new cases notified.

The mortality from Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1961 was 0.19 per 1,000 of population and compares with the rate of 0.16 in 1960.



## MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY - PAISLEY

TABLE A

NOVEMBER 1961 - JANUARY 1962

	Local Authority		Industrial Firm		Royal Alexandra Infirmary		Public Services		General Public		Food Firms		Other Firms		Total				GRAND TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	o/oo	Female	o/oo	o/oo	
Number Examined ...	364	262	1242	2016	90	93	708	215	56	35	615	952	3797	1929	6,872		5,502		12,374	
Number Recalled ...	23	14	64	71	7	5	32	4	3	5	18	41	185	62	332		202		534	
<b>PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS -</b>																				
Active P.T. ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	7)	3 8	4)	1 8	11)	2.9
? Active P.T. ...	2	-	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	9	3	19)		6)		25)	
Inactive P.T. ...	4	2	6	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	13	29	9	44)	9 0	33)	7 6	77)	8 4
? Inactive P.T. ...	-	1	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	18)		9)		27)	
Tuberculous Pleurisy ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0 1	-		1	0 1
Known P.T. ...	5	4	11	11	2	-	5	-	-	2	7	5	49	16	79	11.5	38	6 9	117	9 4
TOTAL P.T. ...	11	7	21	25	5	1	15	-	-	3	11	20	105	34	168	24 4	90	16 3	258	20 8
<b>OTHER ABNORMALITIES -</b>																				
? Neoplasm ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		1		3	
? Cyst ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-		1	
Tumour ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		1		1	
Retrosternal Thyroid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2		1		3	
Pneumonic Condition ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3		1		4	
? Pneumonic Condition ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		-		1	
Bronchiectasis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3		-		3	
? Bronchiectasis ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		-		1	
Emphysema ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		-		3	
Pneumoconiosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4		-		4	
? Pneumoconiosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	13		6		19	
Pulmonary Fibrosis ...	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		1		1	
? Hilar Adenitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		3		4	
Pleural Thickening ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		-		1	
? Pleural Thickening ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-		1	
? Bony Abnormality ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-		1	
? Pneumoconiosis with Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-		1	
Diaphragmatic Hernia ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		2	
Miscellaneous ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		1		1	
Spontaneous Pneumothorax ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2		1		3	
Acquired Heart Condition ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2		7		9	
Mitral Stenosis ...	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	3		4		7	
Hypertension ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	4		6		10	
Cardiac Enlargement ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-		1	
Not yet diagnosed ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	
TOTAL ...	2	1	8	14	-	-	3	1	3	-	6	10	28	9	50		35		85	



KNOWN CASES WITHIN THE AREA AND ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	<u>Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31st December, 1939,	326	255	581
1946,	439	221	660
1957,	990	85	1,075
1958,	1,089	89	1,178
1959,	1,098	91	1,189
1960,	949	93	1,042
1961,	947	102	1,049

No cases of tuberculosis were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of 1961.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Families -

The Town Council have always recognised the value of the proper housing of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, not only in so far as it benefits the patient, but also in preventing the spread of infection to other members of the family and to the community. To exert its maximum effect rehousing of tuberculous families into suitable houses must be carried out at the moment the disease is diagnosed. This is an ideal which has not been possible in the post-war years but great help has been given and the undernoted figures show the progress which has been made.

Waiting List -

7th August, 1948 ...	...	266
31st December, 1958 ..	...	61
31st December, 1959 ..	...	45
31st December, 1960 ..	...	24
31st December, 1961 ..	...	18

Families rehoused -

1948 ...	...	...	...	50
1958 ...	...	...	...	49
1959 ...	...	...	...	43
1960 ...	...	...	...	11
1961 ...	...	...	...	13

B.C.G. Vaccination -

Up until the beginning of 1952 B.C.G. vaccination had been applied to Nurses and Contacts only. During 1952 the Town Council's scheme for the vaccination with B.C.G. of children approaching school leaving age was put into operation and in 1961 this was continued.

The Statistics appertaining to the persons tested and vaccinated in 1961 are

B.C.G. Vaccination during 1961 -

Number tested ... ..	2,352
Number of positive reactors to Mantoux Test .	1,063
Number of negative reactors to Mantoux Test .	1,289
Number vaccinated with B.C.G. . . . .	2,758

Further statistics relating to Tuberculosis and B.C.G. Vaccination for the Year 1961 are contained in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 28 of the Statistical Appendix.

In 1961 as in 1960 all school children who were found to be Mantoux positive were x-rayed in order to make certain that their chests were free from infection.

One thousand eight hundred and seventeen children were Mantoux tested at school. Nine hundred and thirty nine were negative and 936 were vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Seven hundred and ninety-one children were positive and 698 were given an x-ray of chest. Two children had abnormal x-rays calling for further action. One case had chest abnormality and one case had an unusual heart condition.

A Special Clinic was held at one School because of a case of Tuberculosis discovered amongst the teaching staff. Two children had abnormal x-rays calling for further action. Two cases had chest abnormalities.

The value of these examinations and vaccinations cannot be stressed too much, and it is significant that the Department of Health has allowed an extension to younger age groups. Once again I have to thank the Director of Education and the Regional Chest Consultant for their help in arranging the examinations.

In addition new students at Paisley Technical College were Mantoux tested, and x-rayed if found positive. B.C.G. was given if the test was negative.

B.C.G. VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS AND PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE 1961

	Mantoux Tested	Mantoux Positive	Mantoux Negative	Defaulters	Number x-rayed	Number given B.C.G.
Schools ...	1,817	791 (43.5%)	939 (51.7%)	87 (4.8%)	698	936
Technical College ...	33	24 (72.7%)	5 (15.2%)	4 (12.1%)	15	5
	1,850	815 (44.1%)	944 (51.0%)	91 (4.9%)	713	941

One case with Heart Shadow abnormality was found.  
One case with suggestion of chest abnormality was found.

SCHOOLS - The difference of ninety-six between the NUMBER MANTOUX TESTED and total of DEFAULTERS, NUMBER X-RAYED and NUMBER GIVEN B.C.G. is accounted for by the Number of Pupils at two Approved Schools who are routinely x-rayed.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE - The difference of nine between the NUMBER MANTOUX TESTED and Total of DEFAULTERS, NUMBER X-RAYED and NUMBER GIVEN B.C.G. is accounted for by the Number of Students who had been previously x-rayed.

DETAILS OF THE SPECIAL CLINIC ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Mantoux Tested	Mantoux Positive	Mantoux Negative	Defaulters	Number x-rayed	Number given B.C.G.
157	25	129	3	25	128

The difference of one between the NUMBER MANTOUX TESTED and Total of DEFAULTERS, NUMBER X-RAYED and NUMBER GIVEN B.C.G. is accounted for by one pupil who was given Test only - Result Negative - B.C.G. not given.

Two cases had chest abnormalities.

CHIROPODY -

During the year the inclement weather resulted in a higher incidence of 'defaulters'. Owing to the pressure of work it was sometimes necessary for these people to have to wait until their next routine visit unless there was a degree of urgency, in which case they were attended to without delay. Whilst the severe weather affected the Clinical attendance adversely it brought a sharp increase in the number of domiciliary visits.

It is becoming increasingly evident that severe foot trouble has diminished considerably amongst those attending the Clinic, and it is noticeable that those presenting themselves for the first time now require very little treatment and do not come within the category of the new patients of former years. At our Clinic in Craw Road Annexe of the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, whilst the work is of a heavier nature, some considerable improvement is reported in the condition of those receiving treatment. The inmates of Stanely House and Speirfield House, who also come within our jurisdiction, receive periodic visits and the work here is largely routine, there being no serious foot trouble amongst the patients at these two Homes.

The domiciliary service continues to be a useful branch of the Clinic and is in great demand by those confined to their homes.

There is room for expansion in the service and other categories could be included such as expectant mothers and school children.

It will be seen from the figures in the following tables that on average each Chiropodist gives attention to three patients per clinic session (six patients per day). The average number of patients seen in their own homes is understandably smaller.



	Clinic		Domiciliary		Institutional					
					R. A. I. Annexe		Stanely House		Speirsfield House	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First Visits ...	84	183	19	55	9	6	1	8	-	2
Return Visits ...	1,582	4,707	620	1,447	147	158	60	200	57	193
Number of Treatments	1,666	4,890	639	1,502	156	164	61	208	57	195
	<i>Total Treatments .. ... .. 9,538</i>									

The total of 9,538 treatments shows an increase compared with the 9,176 treatments carried out in 1960 and the 7,889 in 1959.

	Total Number of Treatments given	Total Number of Sessions worked by 4 Full Time and 1 Part Time Members of Staff	Average Number of Treatments given per Session	Average Number of Appointments made per Session
Local Health Authority Clinics	6,556	1,351	12.82	15
Domiciliary Visits	2,982	397	6.90	6



## MENTAL HEALTH

In 1947 the Town Council's proposals for Mental Health were approved by the Secretary of State and became the authority under which the Services are operated. The Medical Officer of Health was made responsible for this Mental Health Service and had to report regularly thereon to the Health (Personal and Mental) Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health, his Depute and one member of the Social Service Department, were appointed as Authorised Officers for the certification and removal of lunatics and mental defectives. The Mental Health Service operates from the Public Health Department and is also available to take action under the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, and Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1946.

The provision of training and occupation for mental defectives under Section 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 has been delegated to the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare (Paisley and District). The Association maintains two Occupation Centres, one for males and one for females and during 1961 the average attendance was twenty males and seven females. Four instructors and one instructress were employed at these centres during the year and in addition one visitor/instructress was employed for the home bound cases who numbered forty-two (twelve males and thirty females).

For the purposes of Section 27 of the Act the Local Health Authority co-operate with the Association in the After-care of Mental Defectives.

During 1961, fifty-one cases of mental illness were admitted to hospital, fifty-one of whom were certified.

Also during the year three cases (three males) of mental deficiency were certified and five cases (four males and one female) were admitted to an institution.

It was not necessary to re-certify any defectives attaining the age of 16 years. One case was placed under guardianship.

The waiting list at the end of the year numbered ten (nine males and one female).

The visitation by the Health Visitors of persons suffering from Mental illness continued throughout the year. A routine has been established whereby the Health Visitors work in co-operation with the Mental Hospitals and with the Psychiatric Social Workers. Prior to dismissal from hospital, a person needing community care is visited by the Health Visitor in hospital. On discharge, the Health Visitor takes over the care of the person along with the family doctor. Should further hospital out-patient or in-patient treatment be found to be necessary, then the Health Visitor is available to arrange details. The arrangements are working well and will form the basis of a more comprehensive scheme of Health and Welfare provision for the mentally sick.

### WORK UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

One application was made to the Council in 1961 for Registration, which was granted. Twelve children were being cared for in the nursery at 31st December, 1961. Five inspections of the premises were made throughout the year by a member of the Public Health Department Staff.

### WORK UNDER THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938

There is one Nursing Home registered within the Burgh catering for Medical, Surgical and Geriatric cases. Regular visits were paid to this Home by a Medical Officer as required by the Act.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

On 16th March 1949, the Town Council became the agents of Renfrew County Education Committee for the routine work of the School Health Service within the Burgh and this they do by employing medical, nursing and clerical staff specifically appointed for these duties. During 1961 the agreed arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily, and Table 29 of the Statistical Appendix contains some facts on the work carried out during the school session 1960/61 within the Burgh of Paisley.

## WORK UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948, the Town Council are required to provide accommodation for aged and infirm persons within their area who cannot be adequately looked after either in their own homes or by relatives. In June 1951, Speirsfield House was opened as an Old People's Home and in April, 1957, Stanely House was opened to implement this accommodation.

The statistics for these Homes for 1961 were -

	Admitted		Discharged		Transferred to Hospital		Died		On Leave		Left of own accord	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Speirsfield House ...	5	6	-	-	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-
Stanely House ...	8	13	-	1	1	5	-	-	6	5	-	-

Apart from those resident in Speirsfield House and Stanely House, others were cared for in such places as -

Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe; Barshaw Hospital;  
Gleniffer Home;  
Flanders House; and  
With Other Local Authorities

In addition to the aged and infirm the Town Council are responsible in whole or in part, for the care of certain handicapped persons in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Craw Road; The Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, Cairnhill Home, Airdrie; and in various other Local Authority Institutions.

At the end of the year the Registers, which are maintained for certain categories of handicapped persons, showed the following figures.

Number of Registered Blind Persons ...	157
Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons ...	53
Number of Physically Handicapped Persons (i.e. Cripples) ...	127

No action was necessary in 1961 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Another provision of the National Assistance Act is the power it gives to local authorities to care for and protect the property of persons admitted to hospitals or other institutions. During 1961, eight cases were dealt with.

Sixteen burials of persons who had no relatives willing and able to bury them were carried out during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	20*	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ...	330 <sup>#</sup>	111	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises) .. ...	23	25	-	-
Total	373	148	-	-

\*Includes 1 Bakehouse.

<sup>#</sup>Includes 17 Bakehouses.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (continued)

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ...	1	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient .. ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) . ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	6*	-	3	-

\*Includes 2 outstanding from 1960.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (continued)

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing Apparel -						
Making, etc. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and						
Washing ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate . ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels . ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches, and keys .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-



ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (*continued*)Part VIII of the ActOUTWORK(Sections 110 and 111)(continued)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Racquet and tennis balls . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc of buttons, etc. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

## HEALTH EDUCATION

This has been, as in previous years, the Cinderella of the Health Service. Shortage of staff, with its resulting pressure of duties on the existing staff, means that the subject of Health Education is not being carried out properly. Yet this is one of the most important functions which is laid upon a Health Department.

Health Education touches every man, woman and child in the community at some point, and prevention of mental and physical breakdown can be assisted materially by adequate and properly timed instruction in health matters. It is only necessary to mention two aspects of Health Education to prove this point. Prevention of accidents at home and at work can be reduced substantially by proper instruction, and retirement and the problems which it brings can be helped by preparation prior to retirement.

It is clear that this is one aspect of the work of the Local Health Authority which must be greatly expanded in the future.

## REHOUSING IN RELATION TO ILLNESS

The number of applications for rehousing on medical grounds continues to increase and presents the Health Department with a formidable problem. Five hundred and five cases were investigated thoroughly in 1961 by visits of medical or nursing personnel and a considered opinion on the advisability of rehousing was given in each instance to the Special Cases Committee.

Details of these cases are given below -

### General Medical Cases -

454 considered.	123 granted. (27.1%).	331 declined. (72.9%).
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### Tuberculosis Cases -

51 considered.	26 granted. (51.0%).	25 declined. (49.0%).
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CARE OF THE AGED

The life expectancy in Great Britain is increasing annually and bringing with it very great problems in the care of the aged.

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN GREAT BRITAIN

The position is aggravated by the fact that families are on the average much

smaller than they used to be. This means that the work of looking after elderly relatives tends to fall on individuals or on the Local Authority.

In the Burgh of Paisley there are 11,500 persons of pensionable age. In 1961, 218 of these required the services of a Home Help, either full or part-time. In addition a large number are visited at frequent intervals by Health Visitors or Home Nurses. Two hundred and fifty elderly persons are on the waiting list for housing and have been visited by a Doctor or Health Visitor in connection with their application. A further number require visiting because of mental illness. It will be seen therefore that a not inconsiderable effort is made by the Health Department to look after the elderly and to improve their lot.

More must be done however, The waiting period for rehousing may vary as little as a few weeks to many years according to circumstances, and more two apartment 'purpose-built' houses are required to accommodate elderly persons. The Town Council have recognised that this problem is important and have agreed to meet this housing need when its full extent is ascertained. They have also agreed to erect a new Residential Home and are actively considering an extension to their 'Halfway House' accommodation. This latter accommodation will be of great help to the semi-fit elderly and it will also be of considerable assistance to the Hospital Authority who have to provide a Geriatric Service for the elderly sick.

It may be necessary shortly to provide a 'short-stay' Home in the country or at the seaside where elderly persons can have a short holiday, giving their relatives a break from the strain of looking after them. It would also afford interim relief and rehabilitation pending the permanent placing of an elderly person in suitable accommodation.

Home care for the elderly includes the provision of Home Helps and Night Attendants, 'Meals on Wheels', a laundry and linen-loan scheme, and medical and nursing care together with the provision of the necessary equipment. It means that the Doctors and Health Visitors of Health Departments must necessarily re-orientate themselves from some less important tasks which they have been carrying out in the past and turn their attention to this growing problem of the welfare of the aged.

## CANCER OF THE LUNG

Deaths from lung cancer have been increasing very rapidly in recent years and the Table given below illustrates this clearly. In a period of five years the deaths have nearly doubled, and the heaviest incidence of the disease comes in the 40-65 year group when the individual is looking forward to enjoying retirement.

It is significant that nearly three times as many deaths occur from lung cancer as from road accidents.

The magnitude of the problem can be recognised when it is remembered that one in eleven of all male deaths in Scotland to 65 years was due to lung cancer. Obviously there is no simple remedy to this position but it is recognised that two factors contribute very materially to the result. One is atmospheric pollution and the other is cigarette smoking.

The remedy for atmospheric pollution lies very largely in the hands of Local Authorities who have power under the Clean Air Act to remove atmospheric pollution in the air. The cessation of cigarette smoking is largely an individual problem although Local Authorities are in a position to pass byelaws preventing smoking in places of entertainment and in public transport.

### BURGH OF PAISLEY

#### DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER

Year	Number of Deaths (resident in Burgh)			20 - 30 years	30 - 40 years	40 - 50 years	50 - 60 years	60 years and upwards
1955	31	Males ...	29	-	-	2	8	19
		Females ...	2	-	-	1	-	1
1956	36	Males ...	32	-	1	-	17	14
		Females ...	4	-	-	-	1	3
1957	39	Males ...	34	-	1	3	5	25
		Females ...	5	-	1	1	1	2
1958	46	Males ...	41	-	1	6	12	22
		Females ...	5	1	-	1	-	3
1959	52	Males ...	43	-	-	5	10	28
		Females ...	9	-	-	2	1	6
1960	46	Males ...	38	-	1	-	13	24
		Females ...	8	-	-	1	2	5
1961	56	Males ...	47	-	-	5	16	26
		Females ...	9	-	-	2	1	6





## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE No. 1  
VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION AND AREA						1960	1961
Population, estimated at 30th June	...	...	...	...	...	97,150	96,231
Area of Burgh in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	6,369	6,369
Density of Population per Acre	...	...	...	...	...	15.2	15.2
BIRTHS -							
Total Live Births (including illegitimate Births)	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	2,072
				Males	...	1,083	1,036
				Females	...	1,025	1,036
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	Paisley	...	21.7	21.5
				Scotland	...	19.4	19.5
				Large Burghs	...	20.6	21.0
Total Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	...	72	81
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	Paisley	...	3.4	3.9
				Scotland	...	4.4	4.6
				Large Burghs	...	3.6	3.9
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	52	42
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 all births	...	...	...	Paisley	...	24	20
				Scotland	...	22	21
				Large Burghs	...	22	22
DEATHS -							
Total Deaths - All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	1,217
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	Paisley	...	11.6	12.6
				Scotland	...	11.9	12.3
				Large Burghs	...	11.2	11.8
Total deaths from Tuberculosis - All forms	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
Tuberculosis Death Rate (All forms) per 1,000	...	...	...	Paisley	...	0.16	0.19
				Scotland	...	0.10	0.09
				Large Burghs	...	0.10	0.11
Total deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000	...	...	...	Paisley	...	0.16	0.19
				Scotland	...	0.09	0.09
				Large Burghs	...	0.10	0.10
Total deaths from Epidemic Diseases*	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate per 1,000	...	...	...	Paisley	...	0.03	0.02
				Scotland	...	0.03	0.08
				Large Burghs	...	0.02	0.06
Total Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	47	50
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	Paisley	...	22	24
				Scotland	...	26	26
				Large Burghs	...	28	25
Total Neonatal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	30	38
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	Paisley	...	14	18
				Scotland	...	18.2	17.9
Total Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 all births	...	...	...	Paisley	...	-	-
				Scotland	...	0.3	0.4

\*Typhoid fever. Cerebro-spinal fever. Scarlet fever. Whooping Cough.  
Diphtheria. Influenza and Measles

TABLE No. 2

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS 1961

	Actual Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
<i>SYSTEMIC DISEASES</i> .. ... .. .	1,151	94.0
Heart Disease . . . . .	445	
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis . . . . .	182	
Other Circulatory Diseases .. . . .	34	
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system . . . . .	58	
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues . . . . .	15	
Other malignant neoplasms . . . . .	167	
Tumour (non-malignant) . . . . .	3	
Pneumonia . . . . .	43	
Bronchitis . . . . .	54	
Other Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) . . . . .	6	
Diseases of the Nervous System . . . . .	10	
Diabetes Mellitus . . . . .	7	
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer .. . . .	10	
Appendicitis .. . . .	1	
Diseases of the Liver . . . . .	10	
Other Diseases of the Digestive System . . . . .	8	
Nephritis . . . . .	5	
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System . . . . .	20	
Diseases of the Skin and Locomotor System . . . . .	3	
Other General Diseases . . . . .	9	
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	-	
Old Age . . . . .	2	
Suicide . . . . .	9	
Violence - Road Accidents . . . . .	9	
Accidents in the Home . . . . .	29	
Others . . . . .	8	
Cause ill-defined . . . . .	4	
<i>INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES</i> . . . . .	22	2.0
Respiratory Tuberculosis . . . . .	18	
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis . . . . .	-	
Syphilis and Sequelae . . . . .	1	
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases . . . . .	1	
Measles . . . . .	1	
Dysentery . . . . .	-	
Influenza . . . . .	1	
<i>DISEASES OF INFANCY OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS</i> . . . . .	44	4.0
Congenital Malformation . . . . .	15	
Birth Injuries and Atelectasis . . . . .	17	
Pneumonia of the Newborn . . . . .	-	
Other Diseases . . . . .	12	
<i>DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY</i> . . . . .	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i> . . . . .	1,217	



TABLE No. 4

## INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Under 1 year	1 - 4 Yrs.	5 - 14 Yrs.	15 - 24 Yrs.	25 - 34 Yrs.	35 - 44 Yrs.	45 - 64 Yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total	Cases removed to Hospital
<b>NOTIFIABLE -</b>										
Anthrax ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Cholera ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued fever ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ... ..	7	38	17	11	12	8	9	12	114	60
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Jaundice, Acute Infective ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leprosy ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6
Plague ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ... ..	49	40	22	9	9	18	56	43	246	238
Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	-	11	54	-	-	-	-	-	65	8
Smallpox ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	-	-	1	12	8	13	26	11	71	64
Tuberculosis, Non Respiratory ... ..	-	1	2	-	1	4	1	-	9	5
Typhoid Fever ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid A ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	3
Typhus ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	6	7	50	1	-	-	-	-	64	3
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	34	9	-	-	2	-	8	-	53	45
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	3	4	6	-	1	5	2	22	12
Enteritis ... ..	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	3
Staph. Aureus Skin Infection ... ..	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Lymphocytic Meningitis ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>NON-NOTIFIABLE -</b>										
Chickenpox ... ..	-	3	288	1	-	-	-	-	292	4
Measles ... ..	3	39	676	2	-	-	-	-	720	12
Mumps ... ..	2	12	705	1	1	-	-	-	721	11
Pneumonia (other than above) ... ..	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Rubella ... ..	-	4	535	1	-	-	-	-	540	5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>500</b>

TABLE No. 5

## TUBERCULOSIS - NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX

				Under 1 year	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 years and over	Total
Respiratory	Males	...	...	-	-	-	6	4	8	23	9	50
	Females	...	...	-	-	1	6	4	5	3	2	21
	Total	...	...	-	-	1	12	8	13	26	11	71
Non-Respiratory	Males	...	...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Females	...	...	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	7
	Total	...	...	-	1	2	-	1	4	1	-	9
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY	Males	...	...	-	1	1	6	4	8	23	9	52
	Females	...	...	-	-	2	6	5	9	4	2	28
	Total	...	...	-	1	3	12	9	17	27	11	80

TABLE No. 6

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of all known Cases within the Burgh at 31st December 1961.

					Cases in Age Groups							
					Under 1 year	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 years and over
Respiratory	Males	...	...	-	4	20	40	108	117	181	43	513
	Females	...	...	-	-	14	43	170	131	70	6	434
Non-Respiratory	Males	...	...	1	-	13	9	7	10	4	-	44
	Females	...	...	-	-	7	12	18	11	9	1	58
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY								Males	...	...	557	
								Females	...	...	492	
												1,049



TABLE No. 7  
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis within the Burgh during 1961  
with particulars of period elapsing between notification and death

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Not notified or notified only at death ...	4	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death ...	-	3	-	-
Notified from 1 - 3 months before death ...	1	-	-	-
Notified from 3 - 6 months before death ...	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 - 12 months before death ...	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 - 2 years before death ...	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death ...	10	-	-	-
<i>Total</i> ...	15	3	-	-

TABLE No. 8  
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis which received treatment in  
Sanatoria during the year 1961

			Number of Patients				
			In Sanatoria on 1st January 1961	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Sanatoria	In Sanatoria on 31st December 1961
Under 15 years	Males ...		1	1	2	-	-
	Females ...		-	1	1	-	-
15 - 44 years	Males ...		10	30	30	-	10
	Females ...		11	37	34	-	14
45 years and over							
	Males ...		14	55	41	10	18
	Females ...		3	13	10	3	3
	Males ...		25	86	73	10	28
	Females ...		14	51	45	3	17
	<i>TOTAL</i> ...		39	137	118	13	45

TABLE No. 9

VENEREAL DISEASESCases treated at Special Treatment Centre

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Sore		Non-Specific Venereal Infection		Conditions other than V.D.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1 - 4 years .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15 - 24 years .	-	-	4	1	-	-	10	3	2	2	16	6
25 - 34 years .	-	1	7	1	-	-	9	1	3	3	19	6
35 and over ...	3	-	2	-	-	-	9	2	13	3	27	5
<i>Total New Cases . . .</i>	3	3	13	2	-	-	28	6	18	9	62	20

TABLE No. 10

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS

	Russell Institute Clinic	Ferguslie Clinic	Mossvale Clinic	Blackland Clinic	Barscube Clinic	Foxbar Clinic	Total
Number of Expectant Mothers attending	942	170	109	117	76	81	1,495
Made up - New cases	748	141	84	93	56	61	1,183
Re-attending	194	29	25	24	20	20	312
Total Number of Attendances	5,775	778	485	573	435	510	8,556
Number of cases referred to Ante-natal Wards of Hospitals	16	1	4	2	-	1	24
Number of cases treated at Clinic	926	169	105	115	76	80	1,471
Source of New Cases -							
General Medical Practitioner	695	104	50	60	30	45	984
Midwife	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Health Visitor	-	3	-	2	-	-	5
Own Accord	52	34	34	29	26	16	191

TABLE No. 11

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS

Total Number of Cases attending	343
Total Attendances	676

TABLE No. 12

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS

	Number of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were -		Total Number of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were -	
	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Local Health Authority Clinics ... Total	2,192	2,117	11,780	7,351
Made up -				
Russell Institute .. ...	902	566	4,812	1,948
Ferguslie ... ..	300	429	1,491	1,373
Mossvale ... ..	156	167	902	733
Barscube ... ..	204	216	1,163	896
Blackland ... ..	276	231	1,412	578
Foxbar ... ..	354	508	2,000	1,823

TABLE No. 13

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE - SPECIAL CLINICS

<i>ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC -</i>							
Total Number of Cases Attending	...	...	...	...	...		97
New Cases from - Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...		43
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...		21
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		11
Cases re-attending from - Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...		2
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...		10
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		10
Total Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	...		1,920
Made up -							
Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...		807
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...		622
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		491
<i>DENTAL CLINIC -</i>							
Number inspected by Dental Officer during year	...	...	...	...	...		174
Made up -							
(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		37
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		132
(c) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...		5
Number found to require treatment (a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		37
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		132
(c) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...		5
Number accepting treatment (a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		37
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		132
(c) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...		5
Number treated by Dental Officer during year (a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		2
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		-
(c) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...		5
Number referred to G.P. Dentists during year (a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		-
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		-
(c) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...		-
Number of extractions by Dental Officer - Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		2
Children	...	...	...	...	...		1
Number of Conservations by Dental Officer - Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		5
Children	...	...	...	...	...		3
Number of dressings by Dental Officer - Mothers	...	...	...	...	...		2
Children	...	...	...	...	...		3
Number of dentures supplied during year - Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...		48
Post-natal	...	...	...	...	...		210

TABLE No. 14

DAY NURSERIES

	No. of approved places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average Daily Attendances	
	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years
Castle Street Day Nursery ... ..	15	45	15	48	12	43
Douglas Street Day Nursery ... ..	20	30	18	39	14	36
Hugh Smiley Day Nursery ... ..	20	30	20	33	20	28
<i>TOTAL</i> ... ..	<i>55</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>107</i>

TABLE No. 15

CHAPEL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

Number of beds provided		Children Admitted	Children Discharged	Average Daily Residents
0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years			
10	10	105	105	11.49

TABLE No. 16

BIRTHS

Total Number of Births including Still-births occurring in the Area before correction for Residence ... ..	2,844
Number of Births in Maternity Hospital .. ...	2,148
Number of Births in Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ...	1
Number of Births in Private Nursing Homes .. ...	38
Number of Births occurring at Home .. ...	657
Number of Still-births in Total .. ...	19
Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 ... ..	656
Made up - Doctor engaged and present at confinement .	57
Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	590
Midwife (alone) (no Doctor engaged)	3
Other Domiciliary Cases -	
Made up - Doctor and midwife engaged .	6
Midwife (alone) (no Doctor engaged)	-
Without Doctor or midwife ..	-
Born en route to hospital ..	-



TABLE No. 17

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Total Number of Cases booked ... ..	822
Total Number of Cases attended ... ..	831
Total Number of Cases delivered on District ... ..	646
Total Number of Emergency Cases (not booked) delivered on District ..	3
Total Number of Abortions (not booked) ..	1*
Number of Cases delivered by Midwife only ... ..	586
Number of Cases delivered by Doctor and Midwife ... ..	9
Number of Cases requiring medical aid ... ..	48
Number of unbooked Cases delivered by Midwife ..	2
Number of unbooked Cases delivered by Doctor ... ..	1
Number of Abortions attended by Doctor ..	1*
*Not included as Deliveries.	
Conditions requiring medical aid in above 48 Cases -	
Post Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	5
Intra Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	1
Retained Placentae ... ..	8
Repair of Perineum ... ..	10
Delayed Labour ..	5
Feeble Infant (after delivery) ... ..	3
Foetal Distress (prior to delivery) ..	6
Premature Labour ... ..	2
Asphyxia Pallida ... ..	3
Prolapsed Cord ..	1
Haemorrhage from Cord ..	1
Ante Partum Haemorrhage (in labour) ..	1
Impacted shoulders of infant ..	1
Twin pregnancies ... ..	1
Total Number of Cases transferred to Hospital in labour or after delivery ..	63
Reasons for above transfers -	
Delayed labour ... ..	41
Foetal Distress ... ..	6
Premature Labour ... ..	5
Retained Placentae ... ..	1
Repair of Perineum ..	1
Post Partum Haemorrhage (primary) .	2
Post Partum Haemorrhage (secondary)	1
Intra-uterine death of foetus ... ..	1
Prolapse of Cord ... ..	2
Emergency Cases (not booked) unsuitable for home confinement ...	3
Number of Cases transferred to Hospital during ante-natal period ... ..	84
Reasons for above transfers -	
Ante partum Haemorrhage ... ..	30
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ... ..	18
Post maturity ... ..	9
Rhesus Factor ... ..	1
Malpresentation ... ..	13
Anæmia ... ..	2
Twin pregnancy ... ..	6
Intra-uterine death of foetus ... ..	1
Disproportion ... ..	1
Ectopic pregnancy ... ..	1
Abnormality of Foetus ... ..	2
Of the above 147 cases admitted to Hospital, 98 were dismissed early in the puerperium and nursed at home.	

..	37
..	17
..	2
..	3
..	2
..	1
..	5
..	1
..	6
..	11,707
..	12,007
..	7,980
..	3,961
..	66
..	647
..	644
..	3
..	1 set
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	-
..	10
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	1
..	2
..	1
..	-
..	-
..	0.46%
..	-
r	464
..	354
..	2,716

TABLE No. 18

HEALTH VISITING

						First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	175	414
Children under 1 year of age	..	...	...	...	...	1,654	15,444
Children between age 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2,710	16,213
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	...	...	522	1,586
Other cases (Housing, Care of Elderly, Mental Welfare, Research)	...	...	...	...	...	3,741	4,447
TOTAL					...	8,802	38,104

TABLE No. 19

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Number of Patients			Number of Visits			Age		Termination of Case			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	- 65 years	65 and over	Conval- escent	Trans- fer to Hos- pital	Died	Con- tinued
240	543	783	5,393	23,624	29,017	337	446	342	126	133	182

TABLE No. 20

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

	Number of New Cases dealt with				Number of New Cases in which full cost borne by Applicant.				Average Number of hours per case per week			
	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged	Mat.	Gen. Ill.	Tub.	Aged
<i>JANUARY</i>												
Full-time	7	4	-	1	2	3	-	1	30	32	-	30
Part-time	3	20	1	4	-	-	-	-	16	20	12	21
<i>FEBRUARY</i>												
Full-time	10	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	43	-	-
Part-time	4	9	-	13	1	-	-	-	15	20	-	20
<i>MARCH</i>												
Full-time	11	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	32	33	-	-
Part-time	-	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	15	20	-	-
<i>APRIL</i>												
Full-time	7	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	38	40	-	41
Part-time	2	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	29	20	-	17
<i>MAY</i>												
Full-time	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	34	41	-	30
Part-time	3	5	1	11	1	1	-	-	20	22	23	21
<i>JUNE</i>												
Full-time	6	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	37	30	-	30
Part-time	2	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	20	21	-	19
<i>JULY</i>												
Full-time	7	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	40	30	-	37
Part-time	7	1	1	7	3	-	-	-	19	9	15	19
<i>AUGUST</i>												
Full-time	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	36	-	-	30
Part time	1	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	17
<i>SEPTEMBER</i>												
Full-time	12	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	39	35	-	30
Part-time	3	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	15	20	-	16
<i>OCTOBER</i>												
Full-time	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	40	-	-
Part-time	2	9	-	11	1	-	-	1	24	22	-	17
<i>NOVEMBER</i>												
Full-time	8	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	43	39	-	30
Part-time	3	6	-	14	1	1	-	-	19	17	-	16
<i>DECEMBER</i>												
Full-time	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	38	30	-	43
Part-time	1	1	-	22	-	-	-	1	12	20	-	15

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (continued)TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH

		Maternity	General Illness	Tuberculosis	Aged
JANUARY	Full-time	10	6	-	6
	Part-time	6	41	4	102
FEBRUARY	Full-time	12	7	-	4
	Part-time	5	39	4	103
MARCH	Full-time	14	6	-	3
	Part-time	-	35	2	122
APRIL	Full-time	7	3	-	5
	Part-time	2	29	1	124
MAY	Full-time	9	5	-	6
	Part-time	4	31	1	124
JUNE	Full-time	8	9	-	7
	Part-time	4	17	1	125
JULY	Full-time	7	6	-	7
	Part-time	7	16	2	137
AUGUST	Full-time	6	2	-	9
	Part-time	3	16	2	144
SEPTEMBER	Full-time	18	4	-	8
	Part-time	4	15	2	146
OCTOBER	Full-time	10	6	-	5
	Part-time	2	21	2	142
NOVEMBER	Full-time	8	7	-	6
	Part-time	3	19	2	146
DECEMBER	Full-time	4	6	-	9
	Part-time	3	17	1	149

TABLE No. 21

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Total
Primary ...	890		-	32	922
Re-vaccination	269	43	106	40	458

TABLE No. 22

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	At School	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	1	-	-	-	-	1
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	1	-	-	-	1
1951	-	8	-	-	-	8
1952	-	85	-	-	-	85
1953	-	103	-	-	-	103
1954	-	120	-	-	-	120
1955	-	143	1	-	-	144
1956	-	4	-	-	1	5
1957	-	-	1	-	-	1
1958	-	-	1	-	-	1
1959	1	-	-	-	-	1
1960	3	-	3	-	-	6
1961	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	6	464	6	-	1	477



TABLE No. 23

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	At School	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	1	-	-	-	1
1950	-	5	1	-	-	6
1951	-	82	-	-	-	82
1952	-	357	2	-	-	359
1953	-	414	-	-	-	414
1954	-	542	4	-	-	546
1955	-	661	8	-	-	669
1956	-	25	6	-	-	31
1957	-	-	1	-	-	1
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	2,087	22	-	-	2,109

TABLE No. 24

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	1	-	-	1
1955	-	3	-	-	3
1956	-	1	1	-	2
1957	-	-	1	1	2
1958	-	3	1	2	6
1959	1	16	8	-	25
1960	4	54	6	-	64
1961	-	6	-	-	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	84	17	3	109

TABLE No. 25

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	1	-	-	1
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	1	-	-	1
1953	-	1	-	-	1
1954	-	2	1	-	3
1955	1	7	1	-	9
1956	-	8	1	-	9
1957	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>

TABLE No. 26

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	1	-	-	1
1953	-	1	-	-	1
1954	-	-	1	-	1
1955	1	3	1	1	6
1956	2	11	16	-	29
1957	2	7	13	-	22
1958	5	13	31	2	51
1959	11	36	35	4	86
1960	170	391	302	5	868
1961	133	181	192	1	507
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,572</b>

TABLE No. 27

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATIONMAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	1	-	-	1
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	4	-	-	4
1954	-	4	-	-	4
1955	-	22	3	-	25
1956	-	41	7	-	48
1957	-	1	-	-	1
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	5	-	-	5
1961	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	-	78	10	-	88

TABLE No. 28

B. C. G. VACCINATION

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Successfully Vaccinated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nurses ...	-	31	-	11	-	11
Medical Students ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts ...	29	29	11	8	11	8
School Leavers ...	943	874	477	462	477	459
Newborn babies ...	-	-	-	-	735	749
Students ...	29	4	2	3	2	3
Others ...	216	197	165	150	160	143
<i>TOTAL</i> ...	1,217	1,135	655	634	1,385	1,373

SCHOOL SESSION 1st AUGUST 1960 to 31st JULY 1961

<i>GENERAL STATISTICS -</i>								
Population of Area (Paisley) ... .. .							96,231	
Number of Primary Schools under Education Authority ... .. .							18	
Number of Secondary Schools under Education Authority . ...							11	
Number of Secondary Schools under Education Authority with Primary Departments ... .. .							8	
Number of Special Schools serving the Area ... .. .							3	
Number of Special Classes in Ordinary Schools .. ...							-	
Number of Children on the Registers ... .. .							18,782	
Number of Children in average attendance ... .. .							17,192	
<i>CLINICAL STATISTICS -</i>								
Number of Children examined at Routine Medical Inspections -								
Nursery Schools . ... .. .							62	
Entrants ... .. .							1,732	
Born 1951 .. ...							1,347	
1947 .. ...							2,103	
1944 .. ...							386	
1953 (Vision and Hearing only) ... .. .							3,836	
<i>TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED</i> ...							9,466	
Number of Re-examinations ... .. .							220	
Number of Non-Routine Examinations and Cleanliness Examinations ...							19,851	
Number of Home Visits ... .. .							252	
Number attending Medical Officers' Clinic ... .. .							978	
Number examined for School Camps ... .. .							381	
							New Cases	Total Attendances
Number of Children treated at Minor Ailment Clinic for -								
Injuries, Cuts, Bruises, etc. ... .. .							20	70
Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat . ... .. .							67	812
Diseases of the Eye ... .. .							96	210
Diseases of the Skin ... .. .							633	1,880
Other Conditions ... .. .							188	419
<i>TOTALS</i> ...							1,004	3,391